RECONSTRUCTION.

MEECH OF HORACE GREELEY ON EECON-STRUCTION.

AT RICHMOND, VA., MAY 4, 1867 A very large assemblage of persons of di--erse views and hacs having been convened on brief notice at the spacious African church,

Mr. Greeley addressed them as follows: Mr. Greeley addressed them as follows:
Friends and Fellow Citizens: I did not understand that my invitation to speak here to night, hasty and informal as it was, was the dietate esmecially of any party or section of this people. I understood that a few citizens of different views—perhaps I should rather say, of differing antecedents—ished to hear me on the present aspect of our public mairs, and I consented to address them. Hence, I hall not regard myself as speaking here to might for party nor to a party. [Apphause.] I shall speak as a which concern our common interest, our common

party ner to a party. [Apphanes.] Takan has a secilizen of New York to ettizens of Virginia, on topies which concern our common interest, our common country; and, while I shall speak with entire frankness, I frust you will realize that I speak in a spirit of kindness to all, and with deterence to the feelings of all [Apphanes.]

—"SRALL THE SWOED DEVOUR FORDERE?" So asked of old a Hebrew prophet, standing amid the vains of his desolated country. So I, an American entiren, standing muid seeme of the ruins of our greativity war, encircled by a hundred thousand graves of men, who fell on this side and on that, in obedience to what they thought, the dictates of duty and of patriotism, shall speak in the spirit of that prophet, asking you whether the time has not fully come when all the differences, all the heart-burnings, all the fonds and the harreds which necessarily grew up in the midst of our great siruggle, should be abendoned forever? [Applanes.] There have been rivers of blood shed; there have been mountains of debt piled up; and on every side sacrifices, sufferings, and losses, attention.

corr people iongut out this great contest to its final conclusion.

The wise king said, "There is a time for war and a time for peace." I trust that the time for war has wholly passed—that the time for peace has fully come. What obstacles have for the last two years impeded, what obstacles still impede, the full restration of peace to this country! There may be that is called peace, which is only a mackery of cace, when people of different sections and of different parties in a great struggle still look distrustfully, hatfolly, as it were upon each other, and are unwilling to meet and to exchange civilities. There may be an enforced quiet, an avoidance of positive hostilities, and yet no peace, no real peace. What is it, then, that has so long in this country obstructed the advent of a real peace?

The war for or against the Union virtually ended with the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, more than two years ago. Both parties felt that that surrender was conclusive of the struggle; and, while much had been idly or boastingly said of 20 years of guerrilla war, after the armice should be dispersed, yet, when the surrender was communicated to different sections of the South, the people everywhere said. This is the end of the war, there is no use in struggling any longer." And, according to ordinary calculations, one year from that hour should have seen a perfect lestoration of peace.

Why have we not yet realized that expectation?

one year from that hour should have seen a perfect testoration of peace.

Why have we not yet realized that expectation? Why have we not yet realized that expectation?
In the first place, when the National party, if I may
so call it—the party of the Union—was in the first
such of a perfect, undivided triumph, an assassin's
blow struck down the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. I would be the last to argue or to insinuate,
that that was the act of the defeated party in the
mation. [Applause.] Still, there were certain facts
connected with it which tended to give an exceedinch making agent to that general calmity. The connected with it which tended to give an exceedingly malign aspect to that general calamity. The assassin and his fellow conspirators were violent, vehement partisans of the Southern cause. I believe one of them had fought for it; while they had all been ardent champions of the principles upon which it was founded, and of the system of human bondage with which it was identified. It was the act of men who were hearf and soul with the Confederacy, not merely in its efforts, but in its fundamental aspirations.

tiens.

As the news was flashed across the country that its chief had been stricken down in the hour of general exultation, his first assistant in the Government even more foully simbbed and mangled on a bed of nekness and pain, and that coordinate efforts had been made to destroy the lives of other heads of the Government, a cry of wild and passionate grief and wrath arose from the whole people. Those who had been pleading for magnanimity and mercy to the conquered—who had been appealing to not unwilling ears in the few days intervening between the close of the war and the occurrence of that terrible calamity—were silenced in a moment by this appailing ity—were silenced in a moment by this appalling crime committed upon the person of our great and good President. The Nation could not fairly con-sider, amid its blind rage and grief, that this assassination was the work of a few, unauthorized by and unknown to the great mass of those against whom their fury was directed. It was an unspeakable ca-

Pamity—a calamity to the Southern quite as much as to the Northern part of the country.

The Military Trials which followed that event—which, I might say, completed the tragedy—were gratifications of the popular wrath which rather tended to stimulate than to appease it. They were the expressions of what the popular heart felt and desired at the time. For my part, I was opposed to them; and I trust that all Americans have, by this time, learned to regret that the regular and ordinary tribunals of the country had not been allowed to deal with these criminals as they deal with others. [Applause].

[Applause].

Before the popular frenzy had had time to subside, there assembled, under the military order of the President of the United States, Conventions or Leg-President of the United States, Conventions of Legislatures in the several Southern States, representing only, or mainly, those who had been defeated in our great straggle. I say the Southern Conventions or Legislatures which then met represented mainly those persons; and the first aspect presented to the people of the North by the action of these Legislatures was one of what I may mildly term unfriendliness toward the colored portion of the people of the North

tares was one of what I may mildly term unfriendliness toward the colored portion of the people of the
South.

I am not here to discuss what absolutely was, but
what was very apparent at that time. The Southern
Legislatures met, and began at once either to emet
or revive laws discriminating harshly and unjustly
against the colored people of the South, as if the object had been to punish them for their sympathy with
the Union in the struggle that had just closed.

I will here merely glance at the substance of these
laws. You are familiar with them; for some of them
were passed in your own State. There, for instance,
are the laws in relation to Marriages, to contracts
for Laber, to Arms-bearing, and to giving testimony
in Courts, which, if they ever had been necessary or
wise, had utterly ceased to be applicable after the
overthrow of Sfavery, and the institutions based
upon it. I will not detain you by any comments
upon these laws, but will content myself by bringing
your attention to two of them, which have been revived in most of these States.

There are, first, the laws forbidding the Black people of the South to bear arms. Now, so long as
Slavery existed here and in the other States of the
South, it was perfectly reasonable and proper, so far
as anything growing out of Slavery was proper, that
Blacks should be forbidden to have arms in their
hands. You may find fault with Slavery, but you
cannot find fault—Slavery being admitted as a fact—
with slaveholding legislatures for forbidding the
colored people to hold and bear arms. It was not
deemed compatible with public safery that Blacks
should be allowed to keep and use arms like White
persons. But, the moment Slavery had passed away,
all possible pretexts for disarming Southern Blacks
should be allowed to keep and use arms like White
persons. But, the moment Slavery had passed away,
all possible pretexts for disarming Southern Blacks
passed away with it. Our Federal Constitution gives
the right to the people everywhere to keep and bear
arms; and every

North like a revival of the Rebellion in a more insidious and a good deal less manly aspect than it were on the hights of Fredericksburg and in the valley of the Chickamauga. It looked to us at the North as if men who had been beaten in fair, stand-up fight chose to revive the contest in such a manner that they could annoy and irritate us without exposing themselves to the perils of battle or the penalties of treasen. I say that this legislation, which prevailed more or less throughout the States of the South, was one of the chief obstacles, and is one of the still remaining impediments, to an early and genuine re-

was one of the chief obstacles, and is one of the star remaining impediments, to an early and genuine re-construction of the Union.

I need not more than allude to the deplorable out-rages at Memphis and New-Orleans, which seemed to indicate the animus to this course of oppressive class legislation. You may not probably know to how great an extent the public feeling and the elections of the North in the year 1806 were affected by what we call the New-Orleans Massacre. the victims of those outrages were entirely right, nor that their adversaries or slangiterers were wholly wrong. It was a fact that the colored people of Louisiana were trying to get the Right of Suffrage, and by means which their friends thought legitimate. The other party, however, thought otherwise; and, instead of referring the matter to the General in command, or to some peaceful tribunal, the reassembling of the old Constitutional Convention was made the pretext for an attack which resulted in the slaughter of some scores of American citizens, and in assembling of the old Constitutional Convention was made the pretext for an attack which resulted in the slaughter of some scores of American citizens, and in a very stern, sad revulsion of public sentiment to the prejudice of those of you who had been in arms against the Union. These outrages, this unwise and invidious legislation, fixed in the minds, I will not say of a majority of the people of the North, but in the minds of a very large proportion of the wise, intelligent, and conscientious people of the North, a conviction which I think will not easily be shaken, that there can be no real peace in the Union, that there can be no trate reconstruction, without the heat y admission on the part of the Southern States, and the securing on the part of the Southern States, and the securing on the part of the nation, of the right of all men to be governed by equal laws, and to have an equal voice in making and administering those laws. [Applause,] I will not say that we who so hold constitute a great majority of the Northern people; but I will say that we are very many more than we were prior to the anti-negro enactments of Mr. Johnson's legislatures in the Southern States, and before the outrages of 1806 at Memphis and at New-Orleans. I think that, before these collisions were reported to the North, the conviction was fixed in a great many minds, as it now is in a great many more, that no reconstruction would be real and enduring which did

in that some civil well, millions of the North or the North or the Sailen to the Backs. Some may exagenein their service, offers much yellowing the their but had been service, offers much yellowing the service of the way, when nothing was said about Dimerical their services of the North Sailen of the Way, when nothing was said about Dimerical their services of the North Sailen of the Nation) to the Blacks. Some may exaggerate their services, others unduly depreciate them; but there was the general fact, that, whereas, in the beginning

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

But it is said that there are Republican States, or States under Republican rulers, which have not granted to the Blacks their full rights. That is disgracefully true. The great mass of the Republicans have always insisted that Black enfranchisement was have always insisted that black ensured was a necessity, and have uniformly insisted that it should be effected. We have been resisted, and to some extent overborne, by a mere shred of our party combining with the Democrats to defeat us. Still, public sentiment has steadily improved, until nearly every Republican in the North, with many who have ested with the Democrats may be until favor a National Control of the Control

every Republican in the North, with many who have acted with the Democrats, now heartily favor a National guaranty of All Rights to All. [Applause.] If there be any who think the Republican party ought to be dissolved—if there be one present who desires that it should get out of the way to give room for new combinations—I say to him, Help us to finish this controversy by imbedding in every Constitution (State or National) a provision that every citizen shall have all the legal rights of every other citizen, and no more. Let us be done with this matter, and then we can move on to what may be the next question in order. [Applause.]

ter, and then we can move on to what may be the next question in order. [Applaus.] I come now to Proscription as another obstacle, impediment, or whatever you may choose to call it, to the reconciliation of the Southern people to the Union. It is asked, and very cogently, "How can you expect us to be reconciled to a Government which demies us the right to vote or to hold office under it?" A very fair question. In my judgment, there is no reason why any man who, to-day, is a thoroughly loyal and faithful citizen of the United States, should be restrained from voting. This, however, is a matter which rests entirely with Congress; and what I offer are my own private views. It is just and wise to distrancluse men who are still disloyal, and who desire that disloyal men should obtain the mastery of this country. I dony that those who are implacably constitution would be feather and when I say rights of the colored people of the South; and when I say rights, I mean their equal rights with any and all other persons. [Applause by the negroes.] It is a very common remark, and a very true one, that the North is in honor hound to guarantee the liberties of the Black people of this country, because of their conduct during our great war. I have no doubt that this is ivne; yet I deem it but half the trath. I held the South equally bound to secure the same resuit, because of the conduct of the Blacks toward the Whites of the South in that same civil war.

I fully admit the obligations of the North (or the Nation) to the Blacks. Some may exaggerate their services, others unduly depreciate them; but there was the general fact, that, whereas, in the beginning.

can law and policy that every citizen shall have, in the eye of the law, every right of every other citizen. [Applause.] I would make the equal rights of the colored people of the cometry, under the laws and the constitutions thereof, the corner-stone of a true, beneficent reconstruction. [Applause.] I wish to have it disposed of and out of the way, so that we can go on to other topics and other interests that demand our aftention. I long to say that we have settled forever the question of Black men's rights by imbedding them in the Constitutions of the States and the Nation, so that they cannot be disturbed evermore. If this had been promptly and heartily done, two years ago, when the Johnson Legislatures of the South first assembled—every State of the South would have been in the Union ere this, and every apprehension of penalties to be inflicted on the people of the South would have been banished forever.

But it is said that there are Republican States or of Virginia lands. I believe there are lands selling to day near this city at ten dollars per acre which will be worth in a few years ten times that price; and I say to all, If you can buy lands in Virginia and pay for them, buy them; for they are certain to be dearer in the early future. I am confident buying lands is the cheapest way of getting them. I am confident that buying these lands is the cheapest possible mode of securing a homestead. Carlyle says that the great mistake of Rob Boy was his failure to realize that he could obtain his beef cheaper in the grass market of Glasgow than by harrying the low-lands; and he will repeat that mistake who fails to secure a farm by purchase to day in Virginia because he hopes to obtain one under some future act of conhe hopes to obtain one under some future act of con-

or Black, to secure yourselves homes of your own forthwith. If you can buy them here, do so, before the coming influx of immigration shall have rendered lands too dear. If not, strike off to the Public Lands, South, North and West, and hey out for yourselves homes as my ancestors did in New-Hampshire, and as millions have done throughout the country. Become land-owners all of you, so seen as you may. come land-owners, all of you, so soon as you may. Own something which you can call a home. It will give you a deeper feeling of independence and of self-respect, and do not wait to obtain a home by

self-respect, and do not wait to obtain a home by confiscation. [Applause.]

— 'Well," says a Conservative, "what you mean "by all your talk is, that we may get back to self-"government and representation in Congress, if we "all become Republicans and vote the Radical ticket." No. Sir: I do not mean that. I heartily wish you new all Republicans; for I believe the Republican party, while it has made some mistakes, and includes perhaps its fair share of the fools and rascals, does yet embody the nobler instincts and more generous aspirations of the American People. But many of you are not Republicans; and I do not seek the votes of these for my ticket, except in so far as they shall be heartily converted to my faith. I expect the rest to vote what they call the Conservative ticket; and I ask of them only; I. That they interpose no obstacle to any man's voting the they interpose no obstacle to any man's voting the Republican ticket who wants to; and 2. That they select from their own ranks men who can take the outh prescribed by Congress, so that their choice shall nowise embarrass nor impede an early and complete reconstruction. Your way to restoration

shall nowise embarrass nor inspede an early and complete reconstruction. Your way to restoration lies through the gate of obedierte, and I entreat you to take it promptly and heartily.

Men of Virginia! I entreat you to forget the years of Slavery, and Secession, and Civil War, now happily past, in the hopeful contemplation of the better days of Freedom, and Union, and Peace, now opening before you. Forget that some of you have been masters, others slaves—some for Disminon, others against it—and remember only that you are all Virginians, and all now and henceforth freemen. Bear in mind that your State is the heart of a great Republic, not the frontier of a weaker Confederacy, and that your unequaled combination of Soil, Timber, Minerals, and Water-Power, fairly entitle you to a population of Five Millious before the close of this century. Consider that the natural highway of empire—the shorfest and easiest route from the Atlantic to the heart of the Great Valley—lies up the James River and down the Kanawha, and that this city, with its mill-power superior to any other in our country but that of St. Anthony's Falls on the Mississippi, englit to insure you a speedy development of Manufactures surpassing any Lowell or Lawrence, with a population of at least Half a Million, before the close of this century. I exhort you, then, Republicans and Conservatives, Whites and Blacks, to bury the dead past in mutual and hearty good will, and in a general, united effort to promote the prosperity and exalt the glory of our long distracted and bleeding, but henceforth reunited, magnificent country!

POLITICAL. MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 16.—The State Constitutional Convention assembled to-day. Nothing of general interest transpired.

MICHIGAN.

BY THE PART AND THE TRUBETE. DETROIT, Mich., May 16 .- In the Constitutional Convention to day considerable progress was made in the appointments of Committees. The temperance delegates expect to secure a clause in the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.

FIFTH CONGRESS DISTRICT RADICAL NOMINEES.

BY THE PROPERTY TO THE TRIBENS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16.—The Radical Conven-Nashville, Tenn., May 16.—The Radical Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district, met in this city to-day at the Capitol. A drysion occurred in regard to the admission of delogates from Wilson County, whereapon the supporters of John Lawrence seceded. They held a meeting at the Market-House and nominated him. The delegation that remained nominated down Trimble. The great mass of the delegates were freedmen. Lawrence is from Ohio, and has been here in the employ of the Freedmen's Eurcan for some their Trimble is a native Union man. The contest between them will be determined by the negro vote.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HAMPTON. FORTERS MONROE, May 14.-An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at Hampton. Over 1,000 colored persons and many whites were present, among the latter a number of the principal residents of the place. The addresses of both the white and colored speakers were received with applause. Dr. E. R. Carey presided, and E. W. Hill (colored) acted as Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Henson colored), Pastor of the Catherine st. Church in Nerfolk, discoursed upon the degraded condition in which Slavery has left the negroes of the South, and urged the importance of moral and mental improvement as a means of clevating them to the position of freemen. He gave excellent advice to his colored anditors, and was frequently interrapted by boisterons demonstrations of approval. The meeting was also addressed by Chas. H. Porter of Norfolk and others, and it was near midnight when the audience dispersed, with cheers for the Republican party. The town of Hampton is a growing village, and is becoming of considerable importance. The influx of Northern men since the town was destroyed by Gen. Magrader has built it up again, and the main street is now thronged with stores which do an extensive traffic with the surrounding country. The contest for Congressional honors in the district promises to assume very lively proportions. Several Republican candidates for Congress have been named already. publican meeting was held last night at Hampton. Over

PENNSYLVANIA. APPEAL OF THE BLACKS OF THE NORTH TO THE

BLACKS OF THE SOUTH. The Colored Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League have addressed a stirring appeal to their brothers of the South, urging them to give their support to the

Ellicés abould le ferbidden to have arms in their comes des parties de finance de la control de la c

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE MOBILE RIOT. JUDGE KELLEY IN MONTGOMERY-GRY SWAYNE TO

INVESTIGATE THE ELOT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 16 .- Judge Kelley arrived here to-day from Mobile. Not intimidated by the attempt upon his life, he continues his journey, and will speak here, at the Capitol, on Saturday, according to promise. From here he goes to Atlanta and Charlotte. Gen. Swayne, commander of the Military District, received the Judge at headquarters. Gen. Swayne, accompanied by Gen. Dunn. Assistant Judge-Advocate, left for Mobile this evening, to investigate the riots. It is not known what course he may pursue. He may find it necessary to take the same decisive steps which he did at Selma lately, and clean out all the municipal authorities from Mayor to patrolmen. If so, the lives of loyal citizens may be safe from outrage fomented by a violent press and abetted by a Rebel police. The respectable citizens profess great indignation at the riot. Mayor Withers waited on Mr. Kelley yesterday, and urged him to hold another meeting, promising to insure him safety. Mr. Kelley peremptorily refused to assist Mobile in purging herself from the sin of violated hospitality and premeditated assassination. A large ball is going on at the Exchange Hotel here this evening, got up by the Union people of Montgomery and its suburbs, military officers, &c. There are about 150 guests. promise. From here he goes to Atlanta and Char-

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MOBILE. MOBILE, Ala., May 16 .- A large and very harmonious meeting of whites and blacks was held here this evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. Alexander McKinsley, Major St. Paul of The Times, and others. The following resolutions were unani-

monsly adopted:

Whereas, At a recent meeting held in this city, on the night of May 14, there were disturbances and disorders, resulting in the most lamentable consequences; and Whereas, This meeting is composed of the citizens of Mobile who desire to announce to the people of the country their unqualified disapprobation of and hostility to all such acts; therefore, be if Ecological We deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrences which took place at said meeting, and desire to express in the strongest terms our disapprobation of them.

LOUISIANA.

LABOR DISTURBANCE IN NEW-OBLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, May 16 .- A considerable disturb-

ance took place among the negro-stevedores on the Levee to-day, amounting almost to a riot. Two policemen were badly injured while endeavoring to rescue a negro from a mob composed of men of his own color. The unlitary were ordered out to aid the police. The following is a paragraph from an order of Gen. Mower issued to-day:

The United States Government, if necessary, will protected in work doing.

TEXAS.

RIOT IN GALVESTON-REBEL ACCOUNT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16 .- At a meeting in Galveston yesterday a negro speaker drawing offensive comparisons between the races was interrupted by United States soldiers, when indiscriminate shooting commenced, a majority of the negroes appear-

MISSOURI.

THE KING IMPRACHMENT TRIAL.

Sr. Louis, May 16 .- The impeachment trial of Judge King was commenced in the State Senate yesterday, but nothing important transpired. There was barely a quorum of Senators present.

The charges against Judge King, who is being tried be fore the State Senete with a view of impeaching him, are, in substance, that he instructed a grand jury that when crimes and misdemeanors had been committed by persons while in regular or irregular Confederate service, such persons could not be indicted or punished; that he dismissed the Grand Jury in Clay County without cause, and suspended the sheriff; that he ordered the coroner of said county to summon the Grand Jury of Conservative men, and no Radicals; that he issued writs of mandamas compelling the Board of Appeals in said County, to registers a qualified voters, persons who had been reported by said Board; and that he has instructed a Grand Jury in Clay County that no brills of indictment could be found against persons who might be charged with perjury in falsely taking the oath prescribed by the Constinution. The respondent sets up a general denial to each of the allegations, and explains at length the circumstances surrounding his judicial action. Judge King was commenced in the State Senate yester-

TENNESSEE.

THE CASE OF JUDGE PRAZIER. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16.—But little progress has been made in the impeachment lesse of Judge Frezier. Two witnesses on the part of the prosecution were ex-amined to-day.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—The Hon. Emerson Etheridge arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens, who formed a pro-cession, with a band of nausic at their hend, and escorted him to his hotel. He speaks here to-morrow.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BUFFALO.

ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN BURIED UNDER A PALLEN BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIDENE.

BUFFALO, May 16 .- About 2 o'clock this afterno the roof of the Buffalo Union Puddling Mills, 90 by 200 feet, fell in, burying 100 workmen in the debris. Four men were killed and 15 dreadfully crushed. The killed were Charles H. Milligan, George Pierce, Frederick Foster, and James Murphy. Milligan was a native of Philadelphia, aged 28 years,

and was employed as a foreman. His remains are horribly mutilated, and will be taken to Philadelphia for burial. The Union Iron Works were destroyed by fire last December, and had been rebuilt and the roof just being placed in position. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

PALLING OF A HOUSE-PATAL ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A two-story frame building, No. 53 Polk-st., while in process of being raised to a grade, fell this morning, killing Mrs. Watkins, wife of the owner, and severely wounding four others.

A MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED. GOSHEN, May 16.—The body of a man herribly mu-

tilated was found on the railroad track this morning, on the Warwick road, between Warwick and Greycourt. The name of the unfortunate man, supposed to have been run over by the night train, was Charles Welch, agod 30 years. The remains are now at Eastehester.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, May 16.-The schooner Abby Brackett of Rockfand, from New York, for Baracoa, foundered at sea on the 13th of April, in latitude 36, longitute 72, an nands were lost excepting one sailor named Hiram Su who was saved and landed at Cardenas.

NEW-ENGLAND. EARLROAD MATTERS IN MAINE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BANGOR, Me., May 16 .- The City of Bangor voted

yesferday, by 957 yeas to 27 mays, to take stock to the Bangor and Piscataquis Railway to the amount of \$20,000. The Piscataquis towns will probably take, \$150,000 more, and Bangor will loan her credit for \$600,000. NEW DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL

ROAD.

Boston, May 16,-At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held in this city to-day, to fill vacancies existing in the Board, the following gentlemen were elected: Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, President Chicago and North-Western Hailroad; J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia, Pa., President of Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Robert H. Berdell, of New-York, President of the Eric Railway; Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, President of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, Vice-President of New-York Central Railroad, and Thomas H. Canfield of Burlington, Vt. These gentlemen, with the Hon. John Gregory Smith, President of Vermout Central Railroad, the Hou. R. D. Rice, President of Vermout Central Railroad, the Hou. R. D. Rice, President of Portland and Kennebec Railroad, the Hon. Onslow Stearns, President of Old Colony Railroad, and Benj. D. Cheeny, of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., constitute a Beard of the ablest railway managers of the country, and unites in this enterprise the leading railroad interests connecting it, and whose experience and ability will insure the confidence of the country in the prosecution and success of this great national work.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOUNTY ELL KILLED.

BOSTON, May 16.—The Soldiers' Bounty bill was

Bosron, May 16.-The Soldiers' Bounty bill was killed in the Legislature to-day by is majority. Hotel burs for the sale of liquors and all other public bars in city, are to close after Saturday next, or the fluids and five really will be subjected to echare

EUROPE.

PRUSSIA.

BY ATLANTIC TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Bernin, May 16-Evening.-The North German Gezette, the organ of Prime Minister Bismarck, says that the final execution of the treaty signed at London and the evacuation of the fortress of Luxemburg by Prassia will be difficult within the month prescribed by the London Conference, and that Pressia will need more time.

LONDON, May 16 .- Reports have been received here from Madrid that a large number of persons engaged in the recent disturbances in the Catalonia and other parts of Spain, have been captured, and arrests are constantly being made by the police and soldiery.

IRELAND.

DURLIN, May 16.-The prisoners Flood, Duffy, and Cody are now on trial before the Special Commis-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 16 .- The steamships Heela and Kangaroo, from New-York, May I, and City of Washington, from New-York, May 4, have all arrived out. CORK, May 16 .- The Russlan bark Hans, Capt. Gesan

sailed from San Francisco on the 9th of January, arrived

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 16-Noon.-Consols opened at 52 3-16 for money. American Securities-The following are the opening rates: United States Five-Twenties, 523; Illinois Central Shares, 761; Eric Railway Shares, 421. Afternoon.-The quotations of American Securities are

unchanged. Evening.-Consols closed at 221 for Money. American Securifies closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenties, 72½; Illinois Central Shares, 76½; Eries

Railway Shares, 413. FRANKFORT, May 16-Evening.-United States bonds

closed to-day at 772. Liverpool, May 16-Noon.-The Cotton market to-day appears quieter, and a shade easier; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales; the following are the opening prices: Middling Uplands, 112@111d.; Middling

Afternoon.-The Cotton market has become more active, and quotations are firmer; it is now esti-mated that the sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs is quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 42/ for Mixed Western. Wheat-White California, 14/6; No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 13/9 per cental marter. No change in the Provision market is reported. Pork, 77, 6, and Beef 125; per bbl. Bacon, 29; per cwt. Lard, 52]. Cheese-fine American, 68; per cwt. The Produce market is quiet and steady. Ashes, 34, for Pots. Rosin—common Wilmington, 6, 6; fine American, 13/ per cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25, 3. Petroleum—Spirits, 11d.; Refined, 1/3 per gallon. Clover Seed, 57/. #American Tal-

ow is ad, higher; sales at 43/9 per ewt. Evening.-The Cotton market has been active, but prices during the day were irregular and fluctuating. The following are the authorized closing quotations : Middling Uplands, Hid.; Middling Orleans, Hid. The market is easier. Corn has declined 6d.; sales of Mixed Western at 41/6 per quarter. Wheat—quotations un-changed. Barley and Oats steady at previous quotations. Tallow firm at 43/9 per cwt. Common Wilmington Rosin has advanced to 7/ per cwt. Spirits Turpentine 35/3. Petroleum-prices unchanged. Ashes, 34/ for Pots. The Provision market is generally unchanged, except for Beef, which has advanced to 127/6 per bbl. for extra prime Mess. Pork steady at 57, 6 per bbl. Other articles

miet and unchanged. LONDON, May 16-Afternoon.-The Breadstoffs market is steady. Corn-sales of Mixed Western at 42, per quarter. In Sugar the quotations are unchanged; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 24/3. Linseed Oil, 239 10; Sperm, £133; Whale 209. Crade Calcutta Linseed, 65/. Linseed Cakes, 29 11

per tup. Iron firm at 53/6 per tun. Evening.-Sugar steady at previous quotations. Ironthe market is not so firm; Scotch Pig is quoted at 13/ per

tun. There is no quotable change in other markets. ANTWERP, May 16-Evening.-The Petroleum market is dull, and prices are declining. Standard White closed at 12 frames 50 centimes per bbl.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 15 .- The Executive Committee closed its sittings yesterday, for the present. The changes in the departments will involve the removal of some seventy face departments with notice in cleaver a some sense, families from this city. Their places probably will be more than supplied by the arrival of officials from the maritime provinces. The weather is gloomy and cold. It has rained for 35 hours.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 15.—The French Canadians are

becoming notorious for the crime of poisoning. Another case, similar to that of Provensheur, will be tried on the oth in-t.
The Bulfour Battery of Artillery have received orders

The Bullour Battery of Artillery have received orders to remove to Toronto, to be replaced by the Gray Batter of from that city. Simpson's Battery, now stationed at Hochelega, goes to London, to be replaced by Strangeway's Battery from New-Branswick. A great deal of disease is said to be prevalent among the horses here. Notwithstanding the weather is cold and unseasonable, there is much activity in the harbor and along the causal SCARCITY OF FODDER—BETTISH COLUMBIA AND THE CONFEDERATION.

MONTREAL, C. F., May 16 .- There is a great scarcity of fedder in the Eastern townships, and the cattle are dying by hundreds for want of food. The river is un-

dying by hundreds for want of food. The river is unusually high, causing much inconvenience to traffic, and interfering seriously with the unloading of vessels. Six men of the both Regiment, stationed at Ottawa, have decerted during the past two days.

Letters from Mr. Alston, the Registrar-General of British Columbia, says that action has been taken by the Legislature with reference to admission in the dominion of Canada. The Legislative Council passed unanimous resolutions in favor of admission upon equitable terms. The Governor, to a speech proreguing the Legislative Council, said: I am about to communicate with the Secretary of State and Governor-General of Canada respecting the wish you have expressed to enter into confederation with the Eastern Provinces with British America, the states that the public debt is \$90,000. The estimated revenue for the year is \$700,000, but the actual revenue will be in excess \$600,000.

THE INDIAN WAR. VALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

BY THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 16 .- The following dispatch was

Washington, May 16.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon, at Gen. Grant's headquarters.

Sr. Louis, Me., May 16, 1867.

To the Adjutant General U. S. A.:

We have communications signed by Col. Rankin, communing officer of Fort Buford, as late as Fobruary 28, All were well then. He reports that on the 1st of Januar, the Indians appeared in considerable force before the Fort, mounted, and after a variety of evolutions, doubless meant to terrify, upon a single shot from a 12-pounder went off in a great hurry, and have not, since that time, attempted any further hostilities, although encamped or the Yellow Stone, only a few miles below the Fort, Gen. Terry telegraphs that the recent report of the capture, by the Indians, of the steamer Miner, is false.

W. A. Nichols, A. A. G.

Gen. Nickols is Chief of the Staff of Licel. Gen. Show

Gen. Nickols is Chief of the Staff of Lieut. Gen. Show

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- Suit was commenced to day against the British bark Siam, to recover \$10,000 for breach of the California passenger act. Search will be made to ascertain the fate of the schooner Pride of the West, which sailed on a fishing voyage to the North-West Coast a year ago and has never been heard from. It is feared the officers and crew, numbering eight persons have been captured by the Indians.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

TROY, May 16.—The ensuing State Pair will be held in Buffalo, that city having transmitted the requi-site funds to the President of the Agricultural Society in

CANAL EXTENSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The water of the North-umberland will be let into the Susqueharna Division of the west branch of the Susqueharna Cans) on the 18th of May.

THE LAND OFFICE.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has caired returns, showing that during the month of April 166 farms, a caired returns, showing that during the month of April 166 farms, a princip glight acres, were added to the productive, force of the State of Massiscippi under the act of Congress, approved June 21, 162, portforth of the dispersal of the public lands for honorized actual settlement for the dispersal of the public lands for honorized actual settlement the flates of Alphara, Missiscippi, Louisians, Aphareas, and Fornia,

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